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REMARKS

Responsive to the Office Action mailed December 14, 2005, Applicants provide the following. Claims 1, 23, 45 and 59 have been amended without adding new matter. Claims 6-9, 28-31 and 51 were previously canceled. Fifty (50) claims remain pending in the application: claims 1-5, 10-27, 32-50 and 52-59. Reconsideration of claims 1-5, 10-27, 32-50 and 52-59 in view of the amendments above and remarks below is respectfully requested.

By way of this response, Applicants have made a diligent effort to place the claims in condition for allowance. However, should there remain any outstanding issues that require adverse action, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner telephone the undersigned at (858) 552-1311 so that such issues may be resolved as expeditiously as possible.

Claim Objections

1. Claim 59 has been objected to because of informalities. Claim 59 has only been amended to address typographical errors. Therefore, the objection is overcome and Applicants respectfully request the objection be withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

2. Claims 1-5, 10, 11, 16, 17, 19-27, 32, 33, 38, 39, 41-48, 50 and 52-59 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,929,849 (Kikinis) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,005,565 (Legall et al.). Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections because the combination of Kikinis and Legall fails to teach or suggest each element of at least amended independent claims 1, 23 and 45.

Regarding at least claim 1, Kikinis does not teach or suggest at least that "the buffer logic circuit receives data from the circuit that receives wireless television communication signals, buffers the data without decoding the data and passes the data to the circuit that receives computer network communication signals," as recited in amended claim 1. Support for the amendments to claim 1 can be found at least at pages 8 and 9 of the application as filed. The Kikinis patent instead requires data received at the decoder/tuner 13 be forwarded to the MPEG decoder 25, which the office action has asserted to be part of the "buffer logic circuit", that

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decodes the data and thus teaches away from the buffer logic circuit as claimed. Further, the remote control commands received at the receiver 65 are forwarded to the CPU 19 for decoding and processing, and therefore also cannot be equated to the buffer logic unit as recited in claim 1. Therefore, the Kikinis patent fails to teach or suggest and instead teaches away from at least the claimed buffer logic circuit as amended in claim 1. The Legall patent also fails to teach or suggest at least the buffer logic circuit as recited in claim 1.

M.P.E.P. section 2143 states that “[t]o establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness...the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.” It has been shown that Kikinis and Legall, either alone or when combined, do not teach or suggest all of the limitations of claim 1. Therefore, the combination of the Kikinis and Legall patents fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness over amended claim 1, and thus, claim 1 is in condition for allowance.

Regarding claim 23, the combination of the Kikinis and Legall patents also fails to teach or suggest at least “the second circuit transfers at least commands through the third circuit to the first circuit” as recited in amended claim 23. Support for the amendments to claim 23 can be found at least at page 9, lines 6-21 of the application as filed. The office action has equated “ISDN interface 39, modem 35, VGA chipset 33, under control of CPU 19” to the claimed second circuit (office action, pg. 5). This combination of components from the Kikinis patent at least fails to transfer commands to the first circuit (i.e., “the decoder/tuner 13 and the receiver 65” as defined by the office action on page 5). There is no teaching or suggestion in the Kikinis patent to transfer commands from the second circuit to the first circuit as recited in amended claim 23.

Legall likewise does not teach or suggest at least the transferring of commands from the second circuit to the first circuit. Therefore, the combination of Kikinis and Legall does fail to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness over amended claim 23, and thus, claim 23 is in condition for allowance.

Regarding claim 45, Kikinis further fails to teach or suggest at least “the transfer of Internet data from the DSS processing element through the buffer logic to the Internet processing element” as recited in amended claim 45. Support for the amendments to claim 45

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can be found at least on page 6 through page 8, and page 16 of the application as filed. There is no suggestion in Kikinis that the decoder/tuner 13 and/or the receiver 65, under control of the CPU 19 (which combination has been asserted to be equivalent to the claimed "DSS processing element") receives or sends Internet data to the "ISDN interface 39, modem 35, VGA chipset 33 under control of the CPU 19" (office action pg. 5), which the office action has equated to the claimed Internet processing element, or the transfer of Internet data through the "CPU 19 and MPEG decoder 25" (office action pg 5), which the office action has equated to the claimed buffer logic. Legall likewise does not teach or suggest at least "the transfer[ring] of Internet data from the DSS processing element through the buffer logic to the Internet processing element" as recited in amended claim 45. Therefore, the combination of Kikinis and Legall fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness over at least amended claim 45

Claims 2-5, 10-22, 24-27, 32-44, 46-50 and 52-59 depend from amended independent claims 1, 23 and 45. Therefore, claims 2-5, 10-22, 24-27, 32-44, 46-50 and 52-59 are also not obvious over the combination of references due at least to their dependency on claims 1, 23 and 45.

3. Claims 18 and 40 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Kikinis in view of Legall in further view of U.S. Patent No. 5,081,628 (Maekawa et al.). Applicants have demonstrated above that independent claims 1 and 23 are not obvious in view of the combination of Kikinis and Legall. Maekawa also fails to teach or suggest at least "the buffer logic circuit receives data from the circuit that receives wireless television communication signals, buffers the data without decoding the data and passes the data to the circuit that receives computer network communication signals" as recited in amended claim 1, and also fails to teach or suggest at least "the second circuit transfers at least commands through the third circuit to the first circuit" as recited in amended claim 23. Claim 18 depends from claim 1, and claim 40 depends from claim 23. Therefore, claims 18 and 40 are also not obvious over the combination of references for at least the reasons provided above.

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4. Claims 12, 13, 34 and 35 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Kikinis and Legall in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,208,384 (Schultheiss). Claims 12 and 13 depend from claim 1, and claims 34 and 35 depend from claim 23. As demonstrated above, the combination of Kikinis and Legall fails to make claims 1 and 23 obvious. Schultheiss also fails to teach at least the buffer logic circuit as recited in amended claim 1, nor the transferring of command from the second circuit through the third circuit to the first circuit as recited in amended claim 23. Therefore, claims 12, 13, 34 and 35 are also not obvious over the combined references.

5. Claims 14, 15, 36, 37 and 49 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Kikinis and Legall as applied to claims 1, 23 and 45 and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,216,264 (Maze et al.). Claims 14 and 15 depend from claim 1, claims 36 and 37 depend from claim 23 and claim 49 depends from claim 45. As demonstrated above, the combination of Kikinis and Legall fails to make claims 1, 23 and 45 obvious. Maze fails to teach at least those aspects of claims 1, 23 and 45 that were demonstrated above as not being taught by the Kikinis and Legall patents. Therefore, claims 14, 15, 36, 37 and 49 are also not obvious over the combined references for at least the reasons provided above.

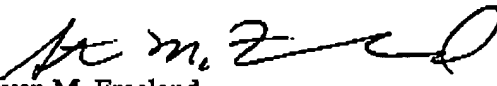
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CONCLUSION

Applicants submit that the above remarks demonstrate that the pending claims are in a condition for allowance. Therefore, a Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: March 14, 2006


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